\$11,000,000-favors gradual return to specie taxing United States bonds; is in favor of paybut not so with England-says nothing of France or Mexico; infer he is not In favor of enforcing Monroe Doctrine, though, on this point, the message is indefinite. Speaks kindly of the Northern whites and blacks; it closes with a noble culogy on our Republic. message. Of course everybody will read it.

was in Indianapolis to go and hour him We have received the report of the Secretary of War, but the crowded state of our tained in the discussion of the acts of the Fedcolumns prevents us giving an extended gral Government; but there is no appeal from

We are indebted to Mr. J. F. WALLACK. the gentlementy Superintendent of the Telegraph Line, for an advance copy of the President's Message, the Report of the Secretary of been indebted to Mr. WALLACK for many favors since he occupied his present position, and take this opportunity to express our thanks. A Circular.

least give a synopsis of it.

We copy the following from the Brookville Democrat. We simply wish to ask this question: Is that circular respected, and acted up to in this county? TO THE ASSESSORS AND TAXPAYERS OF

TRANKLIN COUNTY. As there seems to be some misunderstanding Bank notes issued by the Government, the County Auditor has furnished us the following official document from the Auditor of State, which we publish for the benefit of all conroom for equivocation as to the duty of Assessors and tax payers:

STATE OF INDIANA. OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, Indianapolis, August 14, 1865.

To County Auditors: - Frequent letters of inquiry from County Officers, and others, render it proper for me to issue instructions on proper for me to issue instructions on State, county or municipal taxation. Asses- Constitution, it was the assent of the States. sors, therefore, are instructed to govern them- one by one, which gave it vitality. In the selves accordingly, and assess Treasury Notes | event, too, of any amendment to the Constitu-

2. Having learns, it as the Auditors of some countries propose to omit from the duplicate the tax for the relief of soldiers' families, the same as gold, silver, or other money, I have to state that they have no right or au- would be wanting. And, if we look beyond the who were to be chosen. The Constitution of thority to suspend the operation of the law, so letter of the Constitution to the character of our the United States recognizes these diversities for as regards the collection of the tax. Should country, its capacity for comprehending within when it enjoins that, in the choice of members there be no families to receive its benefits, it its jurisdiction a vast continental empire is due of the House of Representatives of the United will be the province of the Legislature to de- to the system of States. The best security States, "the electors in each State shall have termine what other disposition shall be made | for the perpetual existence of the States is the | the qualifications requisite for electors of the of the fund. It is clearly the duty of the "supreme authority" of the Constitution of the most numerous branch of the State Legisla-Auditor to enter this tax upon the duplicate. United States The perpetuity of the Conand of the Treasurer to collect it. 3. Many Auditors, having failed to receive

the law taxing dogs, in time, no assessment was male. In such cases, it will be the duty was male. In such cases, it will be the duty of the Treasurer, under the act approved of the Treasurer, under the act approved is indissoluble. The whole cannot exist with the revenues of the treasurer, under the act approved is indissoluble. The whole cannot exist with the revenues of the treasurer, under the act approved is indissoluble. The whole cannot exist with the revenues of the four years immediately preceding the retax upon the duplicate. Should any question | So long as the Constitution of the Universal suffrage, or something very near it, the last fiscal year amounted to \$14,556,158. doubtless be legalized by the Legislature at its struction of the one is the destruction of the people, and leaving a surplus of receipts over expenditures.

T. B. MCCARTY, Auditor of State. ---A Singular Blunder.

is out in favor of applishing the Government surveillance and espamage the war rendered necessary - Hamissing Provest Marshals, spice, detectives, and all the paraphernalia of arbi-As the Republican is a strong Administration paper, its expression is strumeant.

that he Accent of the Associated Press had rethe people, for the preservation of the United ceived information that documents fowarded States, is my first duty in addressing you. Our thoughts next revert to the death of the late ing on the renewed ferm of the Chief Magistracy, to which he had been elected; that he
brought the civil war substantially to a close;
that his loss was deplored in all parts of the
that his loss was deplored in all parts of the
late Chief Magistrate from the death of cere and soldiers.

The States attempting to second placed the status of slaver. The freedman can not increasing in provision for which he had been elected; that he
satisfaction of distribution where their vitality he fairly accused of unwillingness to work, system, and to the propriety of making suits
was impaired, but not extinguished—their functhat his loss was deplored in all parts of the
late Chief Magistrate from the death of cere and soldiers.

nion; and that foreign nations have rendered volved upon any one of his predecessors. To fulfil my trust i need the support and confidence of all who are associated with me in the various departments of Government, and the support and confidence of the people. There we succeeded. For over one hour on the is but one way in which I can hope to gain their necessary aid; it is, to state with frank-ness the principles which guide my conduct, and their application to the present state of affairs, well aware that the efficiency of my labors, will, in a great measure, depend on your and their undivided approbation.

The Union of the United States of America

compositors in that office were astonished when | was intended by its authors to last as long as they heard the cry of HERALD EXTRA on the the States themselves shall last. "The Union street. We owe a debt of gratitude to our | shall be perpetual" are the words of the Confederation, "To form a more perfect Union," compositors and pressmen for this victory, which we will not soon forget. To the indomitable energies of Messrs. Hall & Hurch. the hand of Divine Providence was inson, the public are indebted for the early hour at which the President's Mestinat instrument. It is, beyond comparison, the greatest event in American history; and eed is it not, of all events in modern times, the most pregnant with consequences for every people of the earth? The members of the Convention which prepared it, brought to their work the experience of the Confederation, of their several States, and of other Republican Governments, old and new; but they needed and they obtained a wisdom superior to experience. And when for its validity it required the approval of a people that occupied a large part of a continent and acted separately in many distinct conventions, what is more won-

bad yesterday afternoon, they had as many compositors at work as we had. The victory force the laws, punish treason, and ensure domestic tranquility. In case of the usurpation of the Government of a State by one man, or an oligarchy, it becomes a duty of the United State can throw a defence over the crime of an oligarchy, it becomes a duty of the United State can throw a defence over the crime of the Government, and san not now speak definitely of it. It impresses us as a well written State paper. It deals very much in general patriotic sentiments. It does not seem to favor any condition of readmission of Southern States but adoption of the Constitutional amendment. ment for reducing their representation— Chief Magistrate—by Jefferson and Jackson, high office of amending the Constitution. Every patriot must wish for a general ammession for leaving the question of negro not less than by Washington and Madison. sacredly maintained;" and the inaugural words of President Jefferson held up "the preservation of President Jefferson held up "the preservation of the General Government, in its constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace plan of restoration shall proceed in conformity

ahould taler from the general language of the tion is the work of "the People of the United Past into oblivion; and that on the other, the States," and it should be as indestructible as evidence of sincerity in the future maintenance gte against arbitrary power, many patriots suffered from harrassing fears of an absorpallay the apprehension of encroachments by the General Government. The subjects that ome unquestionably within its jurisdiction are'so numerous, that it must ever naturally refuse to be embarrassed by questions that lie be obstructed by excess; so that there is a are not now prepared to speak against the greater temptation to exercise some of the functions of the General Government through the States than to trespass on their rightful people, renewed and strengthened, bound sphere. "The absolute acquiescence in the de- more than ever- to mutual affection and sup-Workingmen's Meeting.

Mr. JONATHEN A. PINCHER, late of Fincher's of the century, enforced by Jefferson "as the vital principle of republics," and the events of adopted, it would remain for the States, whose city, on the Eight Hour System, this evening

at eight o'clock. Mr. FINCHER is an enthusiast in the cause, and we advise every working- it " the support of the State Governments in all their rights," but it is not one of the rights citizens of the Senate, and for you, fellow citi- of the worst forms of monopoly, and the evil increased if counted with a denial of the chain place in the Union, or to nullify the laws of the Union. The largest liberty is to be mainits laws, except to the various branches of that | ral Government requires the holding of Circuit rants, we will publish it in full; we will at to the members of the Legislative and of the where their authority has been interrupted. In

> language of the Confederacy, and not the language of the Constitution. The latter contion, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Certainly the Government of the United States is a limited Government; and so is every

State Government a limited Government, Witus, this idea of limitation spreads through every form of administration, general, State. and municipal, and rests on the great distincan system rests on the assertion of the ever, that no State of its own will has the settlers, whose labor creates wealthand conequal right of every man to life, liberty, and right to renounce its place in the Union. cerned. It is full and explicit, and leaves no faculties. As a consequence, the State Government is limited, as to the General Government in the interest of the Union, as to the individual citizen in the interest of freedom. States, with proper lim titions of power, are

the United States. At the very commencement, March 3, 1800, to assess all dogs, and enter the out the parts, nor the parts without the whole increase the number of its electors, until now bellion, was \$3,533,845. The revenues of

vation of the other. tual relations of the Constitution and the avowed the purpose-of disregarding it; sidies to ocean mail steamship lines upon estab-States, because they unfold the principles on and in the acts of Congress, during that pe- lished routes, and in favor of continuing the The Washington correspondent to the Cin. which I have sought to solve the momentous ried, nothing can be found which, during the present system, which limits the compensation The Printing Bureau of the Treasury Depart. ties that met me at the very commencement of ties that met me at the very commencement of close, would have sanctioned any departure recommended to the careful consideration of reference is made to the annual report of the war; it has vindicated its authority through CIFY PROPERTY ment recently made a blunder of such a stupid my administration. It has been my steadfast by the Executive from a policy which has so Congress. character that it .. a wender it was not alson. object to escape from the sway of momentary

In six assurbs. Think, for instance, of their enument appeared to have exhausted itself. suffrage in the Northern, Middle, and Western is 117, with Sloguns and 12,128 men. By this striking of I don't know how many thousand. The United States had recovered possession of States, not less than in the Southern and South- prompt reduction of the naval forces the exdollars, but as much as they wanted, at any their forts and arsenais; and their armies were western. Such an act would have created a penses of the Government have been largely rate, of ton-cent fractional nates, and then dis. in the occupation of every State which had atnew class of voters, and would have been an diminished, and a number of vessels in the engraving of the plate the word within the limits of those States should be nothing in the Constitution or laws of the plate the word within the limits of those States should be nothing in the Constitution or laws of the "cents" had been emitted, and that the bill | held as conquered territory, under military | United States would have warranted. might mean ton mails, ton cours, ton dollars, or authority emanating from the President as the On the other hand, every danger of conflict suppression of active hostilities, our foreign ten el -us, just no might be served upon be- head of the army, was the first question that is avoided when the settlement of the question squadrons have been established, and consists

sout whom a Congressional Investigating limit to their continuance was conceivable. through the General Government, even if it emy Committee told so many noughty stories a year and a half ago. But there seems to have been and exhausting expense. Penceful emigration emotions that have been raised by the suddensome holden string in him that made him in- to and from that portion of the country is one ness of the social change shall have subsided the restoration of barenony; and that emigra- liest usage from some of those on whom they

the United States. At the same time, the not rest on them.

py for us all, that the restoration of each one settle themselves. of these functions of the General Government | Now that slavery is at an end, or near its brings with it a blessing to the States over end, the greatness of its evil, in the point of which they are extended? Is it not a sure view of public economy, becomes more and promise of harmony and renewed attachment to the Union that, after all that has happened,

the return of the General Covernment is known only as a beneficence? I know very well that this policy is attended with some risk; that for its success it require derful than that, after earnest contention and at least the acquiescence of the States which long discussion, all feelings and all opinions it concerns; that it implies an invitation to at least the acquiescence of the States which were ultimately drawn in one way to its sup. those States, by renewing their allegiance to the United States, to resume their functions as The Constitution to which life was thus im. States of the Union, But it is a risk that must parted contains within itself ample resources | be taken; in the choice of difficulties, it is th for its own preservation. It has power to en-force the laws, punish treason, and ensure do-to remove all danger. I have felt it incumben

self-preservation have always been asserted in the constitutional relations of the States, has their complete integrity by every patriotic | been an invitation to them to participate in the The parting advice of the Father of his Coun- ty at the earliest epoch consistent with public try, while yet President, to the people of the safety. For this great end there is need of a United States, was, that "the free Constitution, | concurrence of all opinions, and the spirit of which was the work of their hards, might be mutual conciliation. All parties in the late at home and safety abroad." The Constitu- with a willingness to east the disorders of the of the Union shall be put beyond any doubt It is not strange that the framers of the Con- by the ratification of the proposed amendment stitution, which had no model in the past, to the Constitution, which provides for the should not have fully comprehended the ex- abolition of slavery forever within the limits cellence of their own work. Fresh from a strug- of our country. So long as the adoption of and jealousy and uncertainty prevail. This is tion of the State Governments by the General | the measure which will efface the sad memo-Government, and many from a dread that the | ry of the past; this is the measure which will States would break away from their orbits. most certainly call population, and capital and But the very greatness of our country should security to those parts of the Union that need them most. Indeed, it is not too much to ask of the States which are now resuming their places in the family of the Union to give this oledge of perpetual loyalty and peace. Until it is done, the past, however much we may debeyond it. Were it otherwise, the Executive sire it, will not be forgotten. The adoption of would sink beneath the burden; the channels the amendment reunites us beyond all power f justice would be choked; legislation would of disruption. It heals the wound that is still imperfectly closed; it removes slavery, the element which has so long perplexed and divided the country; it makes us once more a united

the last four years have established, we will powers have been so long in aberance, to re- the power of Congress so as to prevent any sume their places in the two branches of the selfish impediment to the free circulation of The maintenance of the Union brings with | National Legislature, and thereby complete the | men and merchandise. A tax on travel and zens of the House of Represent tives, to judge, increased if coupled with a denial of the choice of route. When the vast extent of our couneach of you for yourselves, of the elections, returns, and qualifications of your own members The full assertion of the powers of the Gene-

Government itself, or to the people, who grant | Courts of the United States within the districts | the Constitution Executive Departments no tenure but a limit- the present posture of our public affairs, strong explains the condition of the public lands, the ed one, and in that manner always retain the objections have been urged to holding those transactions of the Patent Office and Pension be held in the District of Virginia during the autumn or winter, nor until Congress should depend the number of the number. whole subject." To your deliberations the restor 533 acres of public lands were entered during stion of this branch of the civil authority of the the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in United States is therefore necessarily referred, the whole number of acres sold or othewise every State shall be bound thereby, any- with the sope that early provision will be made disposed of during that period. It is estirights of man. The ancient republics absorb- should be punished and the offence made in- stead policy was established only after long and ed the individual in the State, prescribed his re-lfgion, and controlled his activity. The Ameri-tion may be judicially settled, finally and for-

the pursuit of happiness; to freedom of con-science, to the culture and exercise of all his The relations of the General Government toward the four millions of inhabitants whom the war has called into freedom, have engaged my most serious consideration. On the propriety of attempting to make the freedmen our Army and Navy, have swelled the records electors by the proclamation of the Executive, took for my counsel the Constitution itself, | tent. On the 30th day of June last, the total essential to the existence of the Constitution of the interpretations of that instrument by its authors and their contemporaries, and recent for their annual pay, exclusive of expenses, the ry delay. when we assumed the place among the Powers legislation by Congress. When, at the first sum of \$8,023,445. The number of applicathe following points:

1. There is nothing in the Act of Congress
authorizing the issue of United States Treasury which exempts such notes from United States of Confederation; and when "the People of the united States of Confederation; and when "the People of the united States of Confederation; and when "the People of the united States of United States of Confederation; and when "the People of the united States of United States of Confederation; and when "the People of the united States of United States of Confederation; and when "the People of the united States of United States of Confederation; and when "the People of the united States of United States of Confederation; and when "the People of the united States of United States of Confederation, and when "the People of the united States to institute governments of their own, united States of the United Sta

other; the preservation of the one is the preser- so unquestioned has been the interpe- tures of \$961,430. Progress has been made in tration of the Constitution that during restoring the postal service in the Southern charge of our national obligations. the civil war the late President never States. The views presented by the Postmas-I have thus explained my views of the mu- harbored the purpose-certainly never ter General against the policy of granting subcontinuance of hostilities, much less after their for ocean service to the postage earnings, are character that it a wonder it was not discovered by some one of the many attaches in time to save the reputation of the many attaches in time to save the reputation of the cardless and off-hand namer in valid the states and off-hand the States suffering from the effects and off-hand the States suffering from the effects all colored men, wherever found, and states must have established a change of smith the states and many thousand the states had recovered possession of the name of the many attaches in time of the cardless and afflictions, and sudden and territory and off the many attaches in time of the cardless and afflictions, and sudden and territory and off the name of the cardless and afflictions, and sudden and territory and off the name of the cardless and afflictions, and sudden and territory and off the name of the cardless and afflictions, and sudden and territory and off the name of the cardless and afflictions, and sudden and territory and off the name of the cardless and afflictions, and sudden and territory and off the name of the cardless and afflictions, and sudden and territory and off the name of the cardless and afflictions, and sudden and territory and off the name of the cardless and afflictions, and sudden and territory and off the name of the cleents of the name of the cardless and afflictions, and sudden and territory and afflictions and afflictions, and afflictions, and afflictions, and afflictions, and afflictions, and afflictions and affl uniformly obtained. Moreover, a concession | It appears, from the report of the Secretary

tween the holders and the redeemer of it. It presented itself for decision.

Is referred to the several States. They can of vessels much more efficient than those embed 10's all over it, but the word "cents" did Now, military governments, established for each for itself, decide on the measure, and ployed on similar service previous to the reof the best means that can be thought of fer it may prove that ther will receive the kind-

The Washington National Republican tion would have been prevented; for what have heretofore most closely depended, sout in favor of applications the Generalization emigrant from abroad, what industrious citi- But while I have no doubt that now, after zen at home, would place himself willingly the close of the war, it is not competent for the under military rule? The chief persons who General Government to extend the elective would have followed in the train of the army franchise in the several States, it is equally would have been dependents on the General clear that good faith requires the security of the miseries of their erring fellow-citizens. their right to labor, and their right to claim The powers of patenage and rule which would the just return of their labor. I cannot too have been exercised, under the President. strongly urge a dispassionate treatment of this Were in 1868, 20,500 miles of completed rallway wealthy region, are greater than, unless unwere in the United States, costing 8500,000,000, and in the United States, cos has 7,500 miles; Germany, 5,000, and France use of such powers, if continued through a tency; let us then, go on and make the circumstances of the country should reperiment to good faith, and quire an augmentation of that region, have received from the his own dignity."

that all preceded acts of secession were from able and useful industry, where it may be beneficial to the messives and to the country; and, inthe beginning null and void. The States can ficial to themselves and to the country; and, inthe measures of petrenchment in each Ba- Nothing will be wanting, on the part of this not commit treason, nor acreen the individual stend of hasty auticipations of the certainty of President by an act of particidal treason. The citizens who may have committed treason, any failure, let there be nothing wanting to the fair remaint to extend the protection of our and, alike in business and in opinion, are selfgrief of the nation is still fresh; it finds some more than they can make valid treaties or en trial of the experiment. The change in their consideration that he lived to entered and truly independent.

Solare in the consideration that he lived to entered and truly independent.

Here more and more care is given to provide the receive from the Powers in that region.

We receive from the Powers in that region. joy the highest proof of its confidence by enter- er. The States attempting for a uniform militia assurances of good wiff, and it is worthy of

tions suspended, but not destroyed freedom of choice inhis pursuits.

But if any State neglects or refuses to perme a heavier weight of cares than ever deform its offices, there is the more need that the stipulated wages. In this the interests authority, and, as soon as practicable, resume. The employer desires in his workmen spirit the exercise of all its functions. On this principal and alacrity, and these can be permanently ple I have acted, and havegradually and quiet. secured in no other way. And if the one ought ly, and by almost imperceptible steps, sought to be able to enforce the contract, so eight the to restore the rightful energy of the General other. The public interest will be best pro-Government and of the States. To that end, moded, if the several States will provide ade-Provisional Governors have been appointed quate protection and remedies for the freed-for the States, Conventions called, Governors men. Until this is in some way accomplished, elected, Legislatures assembled, and senators there is no chance for the advantageous use of and Representatives chosen to the Congress of their labor; and the blame of ill-success will year following the 30th of June, 1866. I marked difference. The materials of war Here exists the democratic form of Covernment

Courts of the United States, as far as could be I know that sincere philanthropy is earnest ione, have been re-opened, so that the laws of | for the immediate realization of its remotest the United States may be enforced through aims; but time is always an element in retorm. their agency. The blockade has been removed. It is one of the greatest acts on record to have and the custom houses re-established in norts brought four millions of people into freedom. of entry, so that the revenue of the United The career of free industry may be fairly States may be collected. The Post Office De- opened to them; and then their future prospartment renews its ceaseless activity, and the General Government is thereby enabled to ly on themselves. If they fail, and so perish communicate promptly with its officers and away, let us be careful that the fallure shall agents. The courts bring security to persons not be attributable to any denial of justice. In id property; the opening of the ports invites | all that relates to the destiny of the freedmen. the restoration of industry and commerce; the | we need not be too anxious to read the future; Post Office renews the facilities of social in- many incidents which, from a speculative tercourse and of business. And is it not hap- point of view, might raise alarm, will quietly

> more apparent. Slavery was essentially a monopoly of labor, and as such locked the States. where it prevailed against the incoming of free industry. Where labor was the property of the eapitalist, the white man was excluded gress since the return of peace, it is of the ed to the administration of the Government. from employment, or had but the second best turned away from the region where his condition would be so precarious. With the destruction of the monopoly, free labor will has-ten from all parts of the civilized world to asresources which have hitherto lain dormant. part of our country. And the future influx of pulation to them will be mainly from the Europe. From the sufferings that have at- definitely fixed number of years. tended them during our late struggle, let us look away to the future, which is sure to be laden for them with greater prosperity than has ever before been known. The removal of

ventive genlus, wealth, and industry. Our Government springs from and was made for the people-not the people for the Government. To them it owes allegiance; from them it must derive its courage, strength and wis-But, while the Government is thus bound to defer to the people, from whom it derives its existence, it should, from the very ideration of its origin, be strong in its ower of resistance to the establishment of inualities. Monopolles, perpetuities and class legislation are contrary to the genius of free government, and ought not to be allowed. Here, there is no room for favored classes or monopoies-the principle of our Government is that of shall but fulfil our duties as legislators by according "equal and exact justice to all men." special privileges to none. The Government is sabordinate to the people; but, as the agent and representative of the people, it must held superior to monopolies, which, in

themselves, ought never to be granted, and

Which, where they exist, must be subordinate and yield to the Government. The Constitution confers on Congress the right to regulate commerce among the several States. It is of the first necessity, for the maintenance of the Union, that comme should be free and unobstructed. No State can be justified in any device to tax the transit of travel and commerce between States. The tion of many States is such that, if they vere allowed to take advantage of it for purposes of local revenue, the commerce between States might be injuriously burthened, or even may be made redevirtually prohibited. It is best, while the counth the Government. try is young, and the tendency to dangerous onopolies of this kind is still feeble, to use work of restoration. Here it is for you, fellow- merchandise, in their transit, constitutes one

try is considered, it is plain that every obstacle

to the free circulation of commerce between the States ought to be sternly guarded against by appropriate legislation, within the limits of The report of the Secretary of the Interior courts in any of the States where rebellion has Bureau, the management of our Indian affairs, existed; and it was ascertained, by inquiry, that | the progress made in the construction of the the Circuit Court of the United States would not | Pacific railroad, and furnishes information in have an opportunity to 'con ide and a tupon the stead Act, under the provisions of which 1,160,for the resumption of all its functions. It is mated that the receipts derived from this source manifest that treason most flagrant has been are sufficient to cover the expenses incident to committed. Persons who are charged with its the survey and disposal of the lands entered commission should have fair and impartial trials | under this Act, and that payments in cash to in the highest civil tribunals of the country, in | the extent of from forty to fifty per cent will fully vindicated; the truth clearly established and acquire title before the expiration of the period affirmed that treason is a crime, that traitors at which it would other wisevest. The home-

> tributes to the public resources, are worth more to the United States than if they had been reserved as a solitude for future purchasers. The lamentable events of the last four years and the sacrifices made by the gallant men of of the Pension Bureau to an unprecedented ex-

> of the Post Office Department during the year. The revenues of the past year from the loyal States alone exceeded the maximum annual

The measures of retrenchment in each Ba- | Nothing will be wanting on the part of this the financial vicinitudes of other countries.

tue, and intelligence of its citizens; but it is world, to refit, and so to renew their depredaequally true that a good revenue system is tions. The consequences of this conduct were the life of an organized government. I must disastrous to the States then in rebel- knowledge, in the words of Washington, that you at a time when the nation has voluntar- lion, increasing their desolation and misery ed in our annals. Vast as is its amount, it had, moreover, the effect, to a great extent, fades away into nothing when compared to drive the American flag from the sea, and from employment, or had but the second best utmost importance to inaugurate a just poli-chance of finding it; and the foreign emigrant cy, which shall at once be put in motion, and animated led me to approve the proposal alwhich shall commend itself to those who ready made, to submit the questions which come after us for its continuance. We must had thus arisen between the countries to araim at nothing less than the complete efface- bitration. Those questions are of such mosist in developing various and immeasurable ment of the financial evils that necessarily | ment that they must have commended the atfollowed a state of civil war. We must en- tention of the great powers, and are so inter-The eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of deaver to apply the carliest remedy to the de- woven with the peace and interests of every Mexico have a soil of exuberant fertility. a ranged state of the currency, and not shrink one of them as to have ensured an impartial nate friendly to long life, and can sustain a from devising a policy, which, without being decision. I regret to inform you that Great of our country. And the future influx of oppressive to the people, shall immediately Britain declined the arbitrament, but on the begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, other hand, invited us to the formation of a forth, or from the most cultivated nations in if persisted in, discharge it fully within a joint commission to settle mutual claims be-

our recovery from the ever-increasing evils be excluded. The proposition, in that very Owens, formerly of Cincinnati, Obio. of an irredeemable curency, without a aud- unsatisfactory form, has been declined. the monopoly of slave labor is a pledge that den revulsion, and yet without untimely pre- The United States did not present the subthose regions will be peopled by a numerous crastination. For that end, we must, each jest as an impenchment of the good faith of with any in the Union in compactness, in- I hold it the duty of the Executive to insist friendly dispositions, but us involving queson frugality in the expenditures; and a spar- tions of public law, of which the settlement ing economy is itself a great national re- is essential to the peace of nations; and, source. Of the banks to which authority though pecuniary reparation to their injured has been given to issue notes sucured by citizens would have followed incidentally on bonds of the United States, we may require a decision against Great Britain, such comthe greatest moderation and prudence, and pensation was not their primary object. the law must be rigidly enforced when its They had a higher motive, and it was in the limits are exceeded. We may, each one of interests of peace and justice to establish imus, counsel our active and enterprising couniquidate debts contracted in a paper curren- The ground on which the British Minister cy, and, by conducting business as nearly as rests his justification is, substantially, that possible on a system of eash payments or the municipal law of a nation, and the doequal laws and freedom of industry. Where-ever monopoly obtains a foothold, it is sure to return to the standard of gold and silver. measure of its duty as a neutral; and I feel be a source of danger, discord and trouble. We To aid our fellow-eltizen in the prodent man- bound to declare my opinion, before you and agement of their monetary affairs, the duty before the world, that that justification candevolves on us to diminish by law the amount | not be sustained before the tribunal of naof paper money now in circulation. Five tions. At the, same time I do not advise to years age the bank-note circulation of the any present attempt at redress by acts of two hundred millions; now the circulation, tween the two countries must rest on the bank and national, exceeds seven hundred basis of mutual justice. millions. The simple statement of the fact | From the moment of the establishment of recommends more strongly than any words our free Constitution, the civilized world has Itself. ing this expansion. The gradual reduction ests of democracy or of monarchy; but cratic, and to assure the party of its political fidelity

ready to offer their lives for the public good. peace of the world, should any European

The report of the Postmaster General pre- amount of interest to be paid, and so enlarge

present direction, is accomplishing much in capabilities of the country, and fer information respecting the details of its management emmissioner.

covering when the work was completed, that tempted to second. Whether the territory assumption of power by the President which purchased for naval purposes from ling alliances," while at the present mement tect us against every temptation to "entangthe re-establishment of harmony, and the is avoided when the settlement of the question squadrons have been established, and consists of referred to the several States. They can of vessels much more efficient than those emnot once escur. The force par was not dis- an indefinite period, would have offered no whether it is to be adopted at once and absorbed into a few generations, and has created to be adopted at once and absorbed into a few generations, and has created to be adopted at once and absorbed into a few generations, and has created to be adopted at once and absorbed into a few generations, and has created to be adopted at once and absorbed into a few generations, and has created to be adopted at once and absorbed into a few generations. covered until the greater part of the notes had security for the early suppression for the entargement been paid out of the department. An attempt tent; would have divided the people into the freedmen, if tablishment of one in fresh water for iron-clad lieve that they all, without exception, are they show patience and manly virtues.

Then our jurisdiction did not reach they all, without exception, are they show patience and manly virtues. Then our jurisdiction did not reach beyond the tablishment of one in fresh water for iron-clad lieve that they all, without exception, are they show patience and manly virtues. the bard of the work proceeds very slowly. have envenemed hatred, rather than have rewill scener obtain a participation in the the recommendation for a different location which had achieved independence; now The heard of the Printing Survan is Mr. Clark, stored affection. Once established, no precise elective franchise through the States than and more ample grounds for the Naval Acad. Stored affection. Once established, no precise elective franchise through the States than and more ample grounds for the Naval Acad. Stored affection. in their origin, are most friendly. Our com- by Spain and France, the country has in the report of the Secretary of War, a merce with his dominions is receiving new acquired a more complex character, and has general summary is given of the military developments; and i. is very pleasing to find campaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the that the Government of that great Empire suppression of armed resistance to the na- manifests satisfaction with our policy, and retional authority in the insurgent States. The poses just confidence in the fairness which operations of the general administrative Bu- marks our intercourse. The unbroken harresus of the War Department during the meny between the United States and the Em- tion that our form of government is the best past year are detailed, and an estimate made perer of Russia is receiving a new support ever known to the world, has enabled us to the appropriations that will be required from an enterprise designed to carry tele- emerge from civil war wishin four years, with a for military purposes in the fiscal year com- graphic lines across the continent of Asia, complete vindication of the constitutional aumencing the 80th day of June, 1866. The through his dominions, and so to connect us thority of the General Government, and with national military force on the lat of May, with all Europe by a new channel of inter- our local libertles and State institutions unim-1855, numbered 1,000,516 men. It is pre- course. Our commerce with South America paired. The throngs of emigrants that crowd posed to reduce the military establishment to is about to receive sucouragement by a direct to our shores are witnesses of the confidence of

The revenue system of the country is a sub- whose rule includes the old dominions of ect of vital interest to its honor and prosperi- Carthage, on the African coast. , and should command the earnest consider. Our domestie contest, now happily ended ation of Congress. The Secretary of the has left some traces in our relations with one Treasury will lay before you a full and de-tailed report of the receipts and disburse-ments of the last fiscal year, of the first insurgent States was unprecedented, and has

ly burdened itself with a debt unprecedent. by the prolongation of our civil contest. It | States have advanced to the character of tween the two countries, from which those Mr. Gordon, on the 18th of November, 1865, Mr. George It is our first duty to prepare in earnest for | for the depredations before mentioned should | L. Standliff, of Jefferson, Texas, and Miss Hettis P.

of the currency is the only measure that can through all those revolutions the United save the business of the country from disas- States have wisely and firmly refused to beperceptibly accomplished by gradual funding the only government suited to our condition; the ablest and resilest writers n the State, whose long may be made redeemable at the pleasure of others; and we have consistently followed the advice of Washington to recommend it only parties, in our State, together with his life-long devotion Our debt is doubly secure—first in the ne- by the eareful preservation and prudent to Democratic principles, makes him peculiarly fitted tund wealth and still greater undeveloped re- use of the blessing. During all the inter- for that position. sources of the country; and next in the cha-racter of our institutions. The most intelli-and of the United States has, on the whole, gent observers among political economists beeen harmonious. Twice, indeed, rumors of have not failed to remark, that the public the invasion of some parts of America in the and literary subjects, so as to make it a faithful chronidebt of a country is safe in proportion as its interest of monarchy, have prevailed; twice people are free; that the debt of a republic is my predecessors have had occasion to anthe safest of atl. Our history confirms and nounce the views of this nation in respect to ieve, destined to give it a still more signal remonstrance of the United States was re- Session of the Legislature shortly to convene. lustration. The secret of this superiority spected, from a deep conviction, on the part springs not merely from the fact that in a of European Governments, that the system republic the national obligations are distrib- of non-interference and mutual abstinence uted more widely through countless numbers from propagandism was the true rule for the in all classes of society; it has its root in the two hemispheres. Since those times we have In short, we do not intend to spare either time or character of our laws. Here all men con- advanced in wealth and power; but we re- money to make the tribute to the public welfare, and bear their tain the same purpose to leave the nations of fair share of the public burdens. During Europe to choose their own dynasties and Herald Meet the Demand the war, under the impulses of patriotism, form their own system of government. This the men of the great body of the people, consistent moderation may justly demand a As a First-class Political, Family, and Commercia want of wealth, thronged to our armies and gard it as a great calamity to ourselves, to filled our fleets of war, and held themselves the cause of good government, and to the

impost system, through means of which in- We cannot foresee and are unwilling to order that the Constitut on and the laws may be be made by settlers, who may thus at any time creased vitality is incidentally imparted to consider what opportunities might present all the industrial interests of the nation, the themselves, what combinations might offer to duties should be so adjusted as to fall most protect ourselves against designs inimical to heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the our form of government. The United States necessaries of life as free from taxation as desire to act in the future as they have ever the absolute wants of the Government, eco- acted heretofore; they never will be driven nomically administered, will justify. No fa- from that course but by the aggression of vored class should demand freedom from European powers, and we rely on the wisdom assessment, and the taxes should be so dis- and justice of those powers to respect the tributed as not to fall unduly on the poor, system of non-interference which has so long but rather on the ascamulated wealth of the been sanctioned by time, and which, by its Ten copies, or more, to one person, one year, country. We should look at the national good results, has approved itself to both debt just as it is not as a national blessing. continents.

but as a heavy burden on the ladustry of the | The correspondence between the United country, to be discharged without unsecessa- States and France, in reference to questions which have become subjects of discussion It is estimated by the Secretary of the between the two Governments, will, at a of ten. ditions for the enjoyment of the elective fran- der existing laws, to our disabled soldiers and ing, however, to state that it is also estimate of the United States delivered his inaugural sailors, and to the families of such as have per- ed that the revenue for the year ending the address to the two House of Congress, he During the period of the Confederacy, there | ished in the service of the country, will no doubt | 30th of June, 1867, will exceed the expendi- | said to them, and through them to the country continued to exist a very great diversity in the be cheerfully and promptly granted. A grate- tures in the sum of \$111.682,818. This try and to mankind, that "the preservation ful people will not besitate to sanction any amount, or so much as may be deemed suffi- of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny measures having for their object the relief of cient for the purpose, may be applied to the of the republican model of government are soldier mutilated and families made father-reduction of the public debt, which, on the justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finalless in their efforts to preserve our national ex- 31st day of October, 1865, was \$2,740,854,750. 1y staked on the experiment intrusted to the

sents an encouraging exhibit of the operations the means of still further reductions, until ed Washington by the voice of Madison the whole shall be liquidated; and this, as "We adore the invisible hand which has led will be seen by the estimates of the Secretary the American people, through so many diffi-States: The perpetuity of the Constitution of the Constitution, it receipts from all the States previous to the remained, as before, the uniform usage for each state to enlarge the body of its electors, according the constitution, it receipts from all the States previous to the remained, as before, the uniform usage for each state to enlarge the body of its electors, according thirty years. I have faith that we find seventy-six years have glided away that, as we have amazed the world by the Sates have past shrough severer trials than suppression of a civil war which was thought | were forseen; and now, at this new epoch in to be beyond the control of any government, our existence as one nation, with our Union so we shall equally show the superiorty of our par fled by sorrows, and strengthened by coninstitutions by the prompt and fathful dis- fli tandestablished by the virtue of the people the greatness of the occasion invites us once The Department of Agriculture, under its | more to repeat, with solemuity, the pledges of developing and utilizing the vast agricultural | fore our fellow-men for the success of the republican form of government. Experience has proved its sufficiency in peace and in dangers and afflictions, and sudden and terri-

> sary for the wants and even the comforts of trade was repressed by hostile regulations; man, make us singularly independent of the tarying policy of Foreign Pewers, and proprofess toward us amity. Then our country felt its way hesitatingly along an untried path, with States so little bound together by rapid means of communication as to b strength that comes from harmony, will be hardly known to one another and with historic been and it will be my constant aim to pro- timate; the experience of centuries has been acquired a more complex character, and has for its natural limits the chain of lakes, the Guif of Mexico, and on the east and the west by two great oceans. Other nations were wasted by civil wars fo ages before they could establish for themselves

education for every one bora on our soil. Here religion, released from political connection with the civil government, refuses to subserve the craft of statesmen, and becomes, in its inde pendence, the spiritual life of the people. Here toleration is extended to every opinion, in the quiet certilety that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory.

Here the human mind goes forth unshackled quarter of the present fiscal year, of the not been justified by the issue. But in the probable receipts and expenditures for the systems of neutrality pursued by the Powers of separate freeholds, so that our fellow-citionther three quarters, and the estimate for the other three quarters, and the estimate for the which made that concession, there was a of the earth, constitute in reality a people. night content myself with a reference to for the insurgent States were furnished, in a | and that form of Government, by the confession that report in which you will find all the in- great measure, from the workshops of Great of European statesmen, "gives a power of which formation required for your deliberations Britain; and British ships, manned by Britan on other form is capable, because it incorporant decision. But the parameter importion is and prepared for receiving Britain; and Britain; and Britain; and Britain; and British ships, manned by Britain; and Britain; a own mind, that I cannot lay before you my Great Britain to make war on American com- to the public happiness which is within the for the good character, and, I might almost from the insurgent States. These ships, havsay, for the existence of this people. The life ing once escaped from British ports, ever af- tions be found so suited to their habits or so of a republic lies certainly in the energy, wir- terwards entered them in every part of the entitled to their love as their own free Consti-

independent nation, seems to have been dis-tinguished by some token of Providential with the countless blessings that will be con- to transfer much of our shipping and our who will not join with me in the prayer, ferred upon our country and upon man, by commerce to the very Power whose subjects that the invisible hand which has led us the preservation of the nation's life. New, had created the necessity for such a thing. through the clouds that gloomed around our path, will so guide us onward to a perfect restoration of fraternal affection, that we of this day may be able to transmit our great Inheritance, of State Governments in all their rights, of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, to our posterity, and they to theirs through countless gen-

"every step by which the people of the United

ANDREW JOHNSON. WASHINGTON, December 4, 1865.

MARRIED.

STANCLIFF-OWENS .- At Indianapolis, by the Rev.

DIED.

County conspirators, confined in the county fail for some time past, died yesterday morning. He had be n alling for some time past. This makes the second of the party that has died since their conviction. John McAvor de-

parted this life several months ago. PROSPECTUS

Daily and Weekly, for 1865-66.

The Undersigned, Publishers of the

Indianapolis Daily & Weekly Herald, State, have but few words to say and few promises to country amounted to not much more than legislation. For the future, friendship be- make; while it shall be their purpose to make it equal

published in the West, they prefer to let it speak for of mine could do, the necessity of our restrain- been convulsed by revolutions in the inter- in politics the Henald will be his boundary bear GAR Canes, Shuff Baxes, PERFOMERY, PARKET and ability, its editorial columns have been placed under ous calamities; and this can be almost im- come propagandists of republicanism. It is the exclusive control of the Hon. S. E. Parkins, one of the national circulation in securities that but we have never sought to impose it upon and intimate acquaintance with the history of political WORKS of every description, and thou ands of other

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without regard to their ewn comparative corresponding moderation. We should re- Paper. All we sak is a fair trial and a generous sup-Now, in their turn, the property and income of the country should bear their just proportion of the burden of taxation, while in our foreign interference.

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